

IMMIGRATION FIGURES NEARLY HALF MILLION

Heavier Than Any Previous Year
Except 1882.

Immigration figures for the fiscal year 1903 seem likely to surpass those of any preceding year, except 1882. The figures of the Bureau of Immigration furnished to the Bureau of Statistics for its monthly publication, "Commerce and Finance," show that the total immigration into the United States for the nine months ending with March, 1903, was 494,425, against 370,575 for the corresponding months of last year. This makes it almost certain that the total immigration into the United States for the fiscal year which ends sixty days hence will exceed that of any preceding year, except 1882, in which the total was 788,952.

Italy supplied the largest number of immigrants in the nine months ending with March last, the total from Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, being 129,800. The next largest number, considered by nationality, was from Austria-Hungary, 123,234, and in third rank, Russia, including Finland, 81,731. Sweden ranked fourth, with 25,089; Germany, 23,482; Ireland, 16,930; Japan, 15,185; Roumania, 14,621; Norway, 11,316; and Denmark, 7,358.

The following table shows the number of immigrants arrived in the United States, by grand divisions and principal countries, during the nine months ending with March, 1902 and 1903, respectively:

	1902.	1903.
Total, all countries.....	370,575	494,425
Europe.....	251,540	464,889
Austria-Hungary.....	105,084	123,234
Belgium.....	1,041	1,508
Denmark.....	7,358	7,358
France.....	2,180	3,222
German Empire.....	16,442	23,482
Greece.....	5,102	9,023
Italy.....	95,265	129,800
Netherlands.....	1,266	2,010
Norway.....	8,089	11,316
Portugal.....	2,594	3,155
Roumania.....	13,886	14,621
Russia.....	63,262	81,731
Spain.....	1,102	1,521
Sweden.....	15,089	25,089
Switzerland.....	1,471	2,302
England.....	9,429	14,621
Ireland.....	13,886	16,930
Wales.....	212	789
Africa.....	22,499	22,499
China.....	1,017	1,468
Japan.....	8,192	15,185
India.....	2,594	3,155
Turkey in Asia.....	4,252	5,676
Australasia.....	743	912
Polynesia.....	28	61
North America.....	4,811	5,795
South America.....	234	273

HOW FOOTMAN "PRINCE" DECEIVED A COUNTESS

Coachman's Son Claimed Franz
Joset as His Father.

PORTSMOUTH, April 27.—The case of William Brown, the son of a coachman, who, under the name of Prince Athroahd Stuart de Modena, married the Countess Russell here some months ago, and who was arrested recently on a charge of having made a false entry in the marriage register, was resumed in court today. The room was crowded. Lady Scott, mother of former Countess Russell, was present.

Barrister Williamson, in presenting the case for the treasury, stated that Brown was introduced to Countess Russell at Maidenhead as Capt. Athroahd Stuart. He represented himself as a son of the Austrian Emperor, and said he had been educated at Sandhurst. He wanted the marriage kept quiet, he said, as he would not come into his money until the thirtieth of this month. He described himself in the marriage register as thirty-one years of age, a widower, and son of Franz Joset de Modena.

The prisoner, Mr. Williamson said, was really a footman and his right name was Brown. Lady Scott testified that Brown represented that he had an income of £8,000 per year. He said his father, the Emperor, was a wicked old man. After his marriage to her daughter they lived at a fashionable hotel in the West End of London. He left them after a disagreement on Christmas Day. Brown said after his arrest that he had hoped the former countess would have sought a separation while he was away.

Later on the prisoner told a detective that he had been "dragged" into the marriage. He had no idea of committing any offense. The prisoner was committed for trial at the June assizes.

COL. TWEEDALE TO READ LONGFELLOW POEM

"The Courtship of Miles Standish," that unique presentation of Longfellow's beautiful love story of Miles Standish, will be repeated Friday evening, May 1, at the First Congregational Church, Tenth and G Streets northwest. The Rev. Dr. S. M. Newman will give a short introductory address on the poem and poem, following which the poem will be read by Col. John Tweedale. Charles Fairman will present stereoscopic pictures taken especially for this presentation. Dr. J. W. Bischoff will accompany the reading with organ music, specially arranged by himself.

Entertainment will be under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society, the First Congregational and Baptist churches.

SOCIETY'S MEETING.
The monthly meeting of the Society was held at its hall, 1001 North Washington, last Friday night. Colton presiding.

Members were added to the society. Among those who were added were Misses A. F. Spear, L. S. Ross, Ethel Lyons, and Mrs. H. Byrne, Jr. Refreshments were served. The regular meeting is held on the last Friday of each month, to which all are cordially invited.

Communications From Readers of The Times

APPROVED FOR ADVOCACY OF VETERAN BELLIGERENCE

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

I have read in a Washington newspaper of recent date the letter of my comrade, Joe Kay, in which he narrates, the treatment which the veterans receive from Congress and in high quarters of the party in power.

Comrade Kay is an able man, and a true, sincere, and energetic friend of the veteran. I am only surprised at his ingenuities, in the evident freshness and intensity of his disappointment. I wonder how he and his comrades of the Grand Army and its committees could possibly expect anything else.

Practical men should not expect practical results from mere reminiscence, compassion, or from reminiscence of any form. The only way to insure proper attention to the man who periled his life that the nation might live is by his taking position as a practical element of the present by organization of the veterans of the war of the rebellion into a practical political force, not a political party, but into a coherent body to act politically as a unit, generally, and also locally, for the good.

The Union Veterans' Union is a political organization in the interest of the veteran. The Grand Army of the Republic is non-political. The Union Veterans' Union fights politically for the interest of every honorably-discharged veteran of the war of the rebellion and for the widows and orphans of dear comrades who have answered their last roll call. It takes into its ranks every honorably discharged veteran of the war of the rebellion and the sons and grandsons of any such veteran.

Every veteran of the order is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is really the political battle order for the Grand Army and for all veterans. Its organization is complete and practical. Why should not every member of the Grand Army of the Republic be a member of the Union Veterans' Union as well? If such were the case, the veteran would never more be placed in the position of a mere mendicant, and we should hear no more of indifference to his just wants, or of contemptuous treatment of him, especially by those who exist by votes.

Even without the consideration of votes, by ceasing to be a mere memory of the past, a back number, or a sign or sort of wheeze, and by being strongly in evidence as an element of the present, the veteran would command respect. This is so obvious to me that it seems like grave enunciation of a platitude.

The oldest veteran can vote just as well today as when he was twenty-one, and his vote is of the same force now as then.

R. G. DYRENFORTH,
Commander-in-Chief,
Headquarters Union Veterans' Union,
Washington, D. C., April 25, 1903.

STUPIDITY IN ADMINISTRATION OF PENSION OFFICE AFFAIRS

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

To the initiated it is evident that Gen. R. G. Dyrenforth is barking up the wrong tree when he attributes the injustice and favoritism that has made the Pension Office a byword and reproach among honest men, to Commissioner Ware.

It is true that Commissioner Ware is individually responsible for the administration of the office. If it be an honest, efficient, and clean administration, he will have the credit. If it be dishonest, inefficient, and the fruitful source of scandals he must bear the blame. Of course, when inducted into office the duties were new and he was obliged to rely entirely upon his deputies and chiefs of division.

But this was no reason why he should not listen patiently to the grievances of the rank and file, and if just grant the proper relief. For reasons best known to his immediate advisers he refused to listen to the complaint of a clerk and frequently rebuffed him from his presence with marked impatience and a sharp admonition to attend strictly to his work. The natural and necessary result of this petty despotism was to promote favoritism and extend injustice.

It is difficult to conceive how a man of Mr. Ware's wide experience and conceded knowledge of men and affairs, could have been led into so many pitfalls and made to commit so many stupid blunders. For instance, his promotion of Mr. Wiggins and the reasons assigned therefor were absurdly preposterous. He did not promote him for efficiency, industry, or capability, the prime factors in determining merit, but because he did not get sick and did not take his annual leave.

Commissioner Ware has not been in office one year, and during that time he has been absent from his official duties one-third of the time. If simply being present, regardless of the quality and quantity of work, be a mark of merit, then it would be well for him to set the example.

But the question naturally arises: Who advised him to promote Wiggins and assign such ridiculous reasons? Is it manifest that he did not do it of his own motion and without suggestion? Is there some one near the throne who might possibly slip into his shoes if his resignation were asked for?

That there is may be naturally inferred from the unreasonable and unjustifiable course of conduct pursued by Mr. Ware in almost every instance which has attracted public attention.

For example, there is what is known as the O'Connell Roberts case. Mr. Ware received an anonymous communication suggesting that he had better commence his reform with his deputies and chiefs, as their conduct was more reprehensible than that of the clerks. This deeply incensed him and he set his stubs to discover the offender. With slight difficulty they discovered that it was Mr. Roberts, for the aston-

ishing reason that he made some letters like those contained in the communication. Had Mr. Roberts the remotest motive, could he have been in the smallest way benefited, there might have been some justification for fixing the authorship upon him. But there was not. He was receiving the maximum salary, with the various privileges, and he could have no motive in writing an anonymous letter to the Commissioner on the question of his duties.

It appears not to have occurred to Mr. Ware and his keen-minded elouthe that it would be easy for some interested person to form certain letters as Mr. Roberts did and then fix the authorship on him. However, Commissioner Ware recommended his dismissal to the Secretary of the Interior, who dismissed the recommendation with a severe, but proper, rebuke to Mr. Ware.

Then there was the case of the clerk who got into some trouble at a theater about his seat, for which he had tickets, and Mr. Ware called upon him to furnish reasons why he should not be dismissed from the service. Before the clerk had time to furnish the reasons the Commissioner had received his well-merited rebuke from the Secretary and the case against the clerk was dropped.

It is well known that President Roosevelt looks with favor on men who have large families; but in the Pension Office a man with a family—unless a favorite of the deputies and chiefs—is regarded with marked disfavor, while single women and childless widows are selected for promotion and preferment.

I would suggest that General Dyrenforth take Commissioner Ware into his confidence and let him quietly but determinedly set on foot an investigation with the view of ascertaining who it is that so fully advises the Commissioner and makes him the butt of ridicule and contempt.

MERIT O'RIOUS.
Washington, D. C., April 26, 1903.

HISTORICAL CABINS IN AN ODD MIX-UP

To the Editor of The Washington Times:

March 24 The Times published an article from New York about the "Historical Cabins in an Odd Mix-Up." The article stated:

"By an accident the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born, and another of logs which was associated with the life of Jefferson Davis, have become mixed up, and timbers of both structures now make up a single building. The Lincoln cabin is the one which was on exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. It is owned by Frederick Thompson and Elmer S. Dundy, two amusement promoters."

Mr. Thompson made an explanation: "The original 'Lincoln cabin' had been purchased by Dennett, a restaurant man from a colored preacher named Bigham, at Nolin Creek, Le Sueur county, Ky. He loaned it for exposition purposes to the managers of the Nashville exhibition, and afterwards stored it in the cellar of a small restaurant on the Bowery. In the same cellar he stored a log cabin connected with some historical incident in the life of Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy. When they were brought out the movers mixed the timbers."

The "Hopkinsville (Christian county, Ky.) New Era," later published the following article:

"Editor W. B. Brewer, of Fairview. In an interview in this city, denied several statements contained in a widely published article sent out from New York recently in regard to the logs from the cabins in which Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis were said to have been born having been so badly mixed as for it to be impossible to separate them. Mr. Brewer does not say that the mixture of the logs did not occur, but denies other statements in regard to the Jefferson Davis cabin, which he owned at the time it was sold. He sold the cabin to the Rev. J. W. Bigham, a Methodist minister who is now stationed in Christian county, and not to a colored preacher, as stated in the New York article. Mr. Bigham was formerly located at Fairview, and became familiar with the Davis homestead, and when the exposition at Nashville took place he conceived the idea of purchasing the cabin and placing it on exhibition there, which he did."

A comparison of these two articles shows as bad a "mix-up" as that said to exist with the cabins in New York. Mr. Thompson does not claim that the Davis cabin is the one in which Jefferson Davis was born. He says: "The Lincoln cabin was bought from the Rev. Bigham. Editor Brewer says: 'He sold the Davis cabin to the Rev. Bigham, and it is the one in which Jefferson Davis was born.'"

As a matter of fact Jefferson Davis was not born in a log cabin. The writer has in his possession an excellent photograph of Mr. Davis' "Old Kentucky Home," the house in which he was born.

On the site of his old homestead now stands a handsome and modern brick church. Mr. Davis gave the site of his former home for the location of the church, and was present in person at the dedication of the house of worship.

E. D. SOUTHGATE,
Washington, D. C., April 25, 1903.

**BACK YARD STOCK FARMS
WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS**
To the Editor of The Washington Times:

"If people want to live in the country, let them go to the country, but let them not try to have farms in their back yards."—Washington Times.

The Times has not said a more timely thing than in its recent issue, under the head of "The Chicken Nuisance."

I have lived in various parts of Washington, but nowhere do I escape this nuisance. I am old and feeble and frequently get no sleep till nearly "cock crowing."

Another nuisance quite common where I reside is the cow nuisance—tethering or tying a cow to trees, fences, etc., liable at any time to get loose and seriously injuring your neighbor's garden. Why don't the city authorities prohibit these things? Stir them up again Mr. Editor.

N. Langdon, April 24.

ALICE THAW TO BE EARL'S BRIDE TODAY

Simplicity to Mark the Wedding in
Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 27.—This afternoon at 4 o'clock Alice Cornelia Thaw, of Lyndhurst, Pittsburg, daughter of the late William Thaw, one of Pittsburg's wealthiest residents, will become the bride of George Alexander Seymour, Earl of Yarmouth, of Bagley Hall, England. The ceremony will be the most important social event that Pittsburg has witnessed. All preparations for the wedding have been completed.

At Lyndhurst, the home of the bride-to-be, where all of the wedding guests, with the exception of the earl, are domiciled, there were hundreds of callers yesterday, and a continuous reception was held. The bridal party did not attend church.

In her wedding attire, which is to be of the conventional white satin and duchesse lace, with a tulle bridal veil, Miss Thaw will make a bride of much more than usual loveliness. The skirt of the wedding gown is clinging and has a long court train, while the bodice is almost entirely of duchesse lace. The tulle veil is worn in preference to lace, and it is possible that the bride will wear the gorgeous string of pearls, Lord Yarmouth's gift, although neither of Mrs. Thaw's daughters wears many jewels.

Notwithstanding the limited space of time left for the wedding preparations, the trousseau prepared for the bride is an elaborate one. Simplicity is the keynote and white the dominant color. A white dinner gown is made of satin and tulle, the latter embroidered in pearls. There is a lace gown of princess model, trimmed with tiny chiffon rosebuds in the palest and most delicate shade of pink.

So many presents have been received by the bride that the house has an appearance of some modern Aladdin's cave. It is a beautiful collection of art objects, ranging from paintings, glass, tapestries, ceramics, books, engravings, jewelry and rare furniture to silver, ornamental and useful, and bronzes, unusually superb. There are jars and candlesticks, lamps, cabinets and pairs of Keeman, a curious Japanese temple decoration highly effective in their richness.

Arrangements for the wedding were fully completed before the arrival of the guests of town guests last evening. The entire bridal party will be Mrs. George Kuder Carnegie, matron of honor; Lady Jane Seymour, Miss Isabel May, of Wilmington, Del.; Miss Martha Ferguson, Miss Thaw Thompson, Miss Nancy Carnegie, of Pittsburg, bridesmaids; and the ushers, J. C. Thaw and J. Dennison Lyon, Pittsburg; H. C. Norman, second secretary of the British embassy; Count Della Gherardesa, Italian embassy; H. Persch, of Philadelphia, and H. Haven Tebb, of England. Lord Edward Seymour will be his brother's best man, and the bride will be given away by her brother, Harry Kendall Thaw.

JUNIOR REPUBLIC BOYS ATTEND CHURCH SERVICE

Addresses Made by Commissioners
West and Macfarland.

District Commissioners Macfarland and West addressed the Washington Heights Junior Republic last night, in the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church. Yesterday anniversary services were held in the church, and the evening service was set aside for the boys. The church was crowded with members of the Republic and their friends. Commissioner Macfarland's address dealt with the relation of church to state, "the Christian ought to be the best citizen." Commissioner West, on the other hand, spoke of politics in the state.

Commissioner Macfarland congratulated the citizens of the republic upon the interesting and practical study of citizenship they were making.

"There is no nobler station than that of a citizen in a self-governing community, and the noblest of all we believe to be that of a citizen of the United States."

"This ought to stir the members of this republic to a proud sense of their privilege as future citizens of the real republic, at the political heart of its life. It seems inconceivable that anyone could ever be ashamed of being an American, just as it seems inconceivable that anyone could ever be ashamed of living in the American Capital. Every State has more to fear from its citizens than from any foreign foe. Indifference to civic duties, absorption in money spending, or in anything else that prevents full execution of a citizen's obligation, is as bad as ill-doing."

"The Christian ought to be the best citizen. He breaks Christ's commandments if he is not. Even under the Roman empire, even though his own citizenship was in heaven, and he bestowed its freedom upon his followers. He taught them to be loyal citizens of the state. To serve the state in times of peace as well as in times of war, and at whatever cost is the plain duty of the Christian."

Mr. West chose politics as his theme and gave a detailed account of the great machinery of Presidential nominations and elections. He related many interesting incidents of national conventions.

To illustrate his points he made frequent reference to McKinley, Roosevelt and Bryan. He advocated clean politics as the only safeguard of the United States.

The musical program of the evening was as follows: Song by quartet, composed of Mrs. Thomas, soprano; Miss Whiting, contralto; Mr. Mooney, tenor; Mr. Nolan, basso; a duet by Messrs. Mooney and Nolan; solo by Miss Whiting, duet by Mrs. Thomas and Mr. Mooney, trio by Mrs. Thomas and Messrs. Mooney and Nolan.

ILLUSTRIOUS NAMES ADORN THE DISTRICT

Ancient and Modern History and Literature Recalled by Them.

Jefferson Davis is alive and walking about the streets of Washington today. Utterly unconcerned by this fact, Abraham Lincoln, in the flesh, is living within walking distance of his old opponent.

If you don't believe these two assertions look in the city directory and trust your own eyes.

Besides the individuals known as "shades" there are several under that name on page 983 of Boyd's directory of the District of Columbia—there are in this city today scores of persons who bear the greatest names of the world's history.

The gentleman who bears the name of the man who was president of the Confederate States of America makes his home on O Street northwest and is employed in the Pension Office, while the present Abraham Lincoln, the only man in the city by that name, is a porter who can be found after the day's work at 218 D Street northwest.

There is a large number of George Washingtons, however, thirty-four of them wearing that illustrious name unadorned, and six more who have added middle names to it. More than half of these are listed as laborers and the rest are tradesmen. Some patriotic father families has named his daughter, as shown by the directory, Georgiana Washington.

There are seventeen more or less aristocratic and diplomatic "Mr. Dooley's," but as yet no Shakespeare has come to town. To make up for that

deficiency there are, on the other hand, several Homers, one of whom is an expressman who should be able to express things as well as his great namesake, several avatars of the sad-eyed Florentine, Dante, a Longfellow, and a Victor Hugo.

Ralph W. Emerson is the distinguished cognomen of a plumber on northwest Q Street.

The Lewis' Napoleon of the day in Washington is a laborer.

Rufus Choate has forsaken the law for medicine. Daniel Webster lives again in the persons of four Washingtonians, and two more bear the name of that great lawyer with the addition of middle names.

Of statesmen of a time still more remote, the names of Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, Samuel Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Alexander Hamilton are still worn by citizens of Washington. There are six John Adamases.

There is one James Boswell and there are ten Samuel Johnsons today. The irascible old doctor now interests himself in his various persons in the vocations of plasterer, laborer, blacksmith, and musician. The lone Boswell, laborer as he is, would have a hard time in following at their heels.

Heinrich Heine, sufferer as ever, threes a fit in one of the local courts of justice the other day.

There is also a man by the name of John Smith in the directory, believe it or not, as you please.

Brown's in town too.

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MR. POWELL REPORTS ON CRETE DISASTER

Incidents Surrounding Death of Admiral Killick Reported to State Department.

In the section of diplomatic and consular correspondence recently made public at the State Department Minister Powell, at Port au Prince, describes at length the Haitian revolution and gives a graphic account of the sinking of the gunboat Crete and the death of Admiral Killick by the German gunboat Panther. The Crete was a vessel of the Firmin government. Minister Powell says:

French Steamer Brings News.
"News has reached us by the French steamer from Gonaives of the destruction of the Crete. It is reported that the Panther reached there about 12 m. on September 6. On her arrival she signaled the Crete to surrender and fired one shot; that she had five minutes to do so. Most of the officers and men had shore leave and were not on the vessel. Killick the day previous had had an operation performed and was in bed at his home."

Aroused by Cannonading.
"On hearing the report of the cannons he hastily dressed, and with the officers and crew rowed to the Crete. In the meantime a delay had been granted by the German captain to consider his demand. Killick, on reaching the deck of the Crete, saw that it was useless to fight, so he ordered the officers and crew ashore, and at the same time directed that three kegs of powder, some large

cartridges and a can of kerosene oil be placed in his room."

"After most of the men had left the ship Killick retired to his cabin with two men. The last thing he was seen to do was to light a cigar, fire his train, and take a seat in a chair dressed in his uniform. Before the boats could reach the shore an explosion was heard, the rear portion of officers' quarters of the ship was destroyed."

Panther Opens Fire.
"A few minutes thereafter the Panther, which was within easy range of the Crete, opened fire and continued until the last shot entered her magazine. The Crete careened on her side from the shock and was soon a wreck. There is a difference of opinion as to the number of shots fired. The German officers state that thirty were fired. General Firmin in his proclamation states fifteen."

Small Boats Fired Upon.
"It is also stated as the boats were leaving the Crete the Panther fired upon them to sink them. Signals were displayed by the German residents requesting the Panther to remain to protect them as the streets of the city were filled with a maddened crowd, at the time crying, 'Kill the Germans.'"

"The next day the blackened corpse of Admiral Killick was found floating near the Crete and was taken ashore and buried with military honors."

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Vinaigrettes, of genuine cut-glass, with silver top, in three pretty styles. Goods worth \$1.50 and \$2.00.	50c	Tooth Brush Holder, of quadruple plate, lined with gold. Worth \$1.50, for....	50c
Sterling Silver Nail Files, Cutlery, Knives, Tooth Brushes, Shoe Horns, Darners, and Roll Blotters. Worth from 75c to \$2.00.	35c	Soap Boxes of quadruple plate, with gold lining. Worth \$2.00, for....	50c
Bonnet Brushes, with sterling silver handles. Worth 75c to \$1.00.	25c	Waist Sets, of 3 studs, collar button and 2 cuff buttons, made of sterling silver, set with emeralds, sapphires, garnets, topaz, and coral. Worth 75c and \$1.00.	20c
Sterling Silver Hearts, in about 50 styles. Worth 50c to \$1.00.	10c	Ladies' Whisk Brooms, with sterling silver handles and leather cases, with silver name plate. Worth \$1.25, for....	25c
Genuine Cut-glass Flasks with sterling silver tops. Worth \$3.00.	75c	Nail and Embroidery Scissors, with sterling silver handles. Worth \$1.25, for....	25c
Combs with sterling silver backs, to go at....	10c	Cake and Ice Cream Knives, with sterling silver handles. Worth \$1.00, for....	\$1.00
Best Quadruple-plated Mugs, with gold linings. Worth \$1.25, for....	50c	Genuine Cut-glass Puff Jars, with sterling silver tops, in the sale at....	75c
Pan-American Clocks, to be sold as they are, at....	50c		

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